THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1794. [N° 1697.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LONDON, August 19.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF

*THE FALL OF ROBESPIERRE.*

THIS event, which for several days has engaged so much of the public attention, cannot be clearly understood from the details that have been given in any of the news papers. It was our intention to resume the subject, in the way of supplement to the abstract of the proceedings of the Convention inserted in yesterday's Chronicle. On reconsideration, we think we can bring the important circumstances more clearly into view in the way of narrative.

It has been generally supposed that the contest was between the Convention and the Committee of Public Safety, of which Robespierre was the sole director, the other members being only his instruments; and that Barrere, with some other members of the Convention, saved themselves by deserting their leader in the hour of danger, and contributing to the victory of his opponents.

From a careful perusal of the Moniteur, a French paper that contains the fullest and most authentic accounts of the debates of the Convention and the Jacobin Club, &c. &c. we are enabled to state—

That the contest was between Robespierre and the Committee of Public and General Safety;

That Robespierre, in concert with St. Just and Couthon, all three Members of the Committee of Public Safety, had formed a plan to seize into his own hands the whole power delegated by the Convention to the two Committees, and that having prepared his means, he was the first to begin the attack.

For six weeks he had absented himself from the Committee of Public Safety, that is from the time he found that he could not make the other members adopt whatever he thought proper to propose. During that period, both he and his agents were busy at the Commune, at the Jacobin Club, and over all Paris, in vilifying the two Committees, and holding forth the necessity of another revolution, and a new purification of the Convention, in other words, a new proscription of the members: Hence Barrere's constant declamations in the Convention, whatever event he had to announce, against the conspirators, who were attempting to dissolve the Revolutionary Government, by attacking the Committees of Public and General Safety.

On the 26th of July, Robespierre thinking himself secure of the Jacobin Club, the Mayor and Commune of Paris, and above all, of the armed force, the commander of which was his creature, came down to the Convention, and delivered a prepared speech, in which he arraigned the conduct of the Committees of Public and General Safety, of the Committee of Finance, and the whole system of the government.

It was moved, that this speech should be printed and distributed.

Barrere, Billaud-Varennes, Cambon, Vadier, and other members of the Committee, said, they wished the speech to be printed, for the people had a right to know the whole truth, and when they had read the charge they should have an opportunity of reading the answer. They told Robespierre, that if he had thought fit to attend his duty in the Committee of Public Safety, he would have known that many of the allegations in his speech were false; that many things blamed in it had been proposed by himself; that he arraigned the system of Finance, because it had deprived persons whom he thought fit to protect of the means of making fortunes at the public expense; that he had often protected men from punishment when they were really guilty, and denounced the same men when they had committed no crime but that of incurring his displeasure; that the Committee of Public Safety, when they came to a resolution contrary to his opinion, had often found that the execution of it was rendered impossible by his influence; that municipal officers appointed by him had intercepted supplies of ammunition on their way to the armies; that he had set spies upon individual members of the Committee of Public Safety, and of the Convention; that he aimed at governing every thing; and that, while he was intriguing with the Jacobins and the Commune, the men whom he accused of intriguing were day and night at the Committee of Public Safety, preparing the victories of the Republic.—After a long debate, the order for printing and distributing Robespierre's speech, which had been past'd in the first instance, was revoked.

On the 27th, St. Just came to the Convention with a speech to the same purport with that of Robespierre the day before; but as he began by stating that he spoke in his own name, and not in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, the Convention refused to hear him. It was stated that the other members of the Committee of Public Safety knew of this speech; that they had remonstrated to St. Just upon it; that he had promised to submit it to their consideration, and correct such errors as they might point out; and that he now came to deliver it without having done either.

Billaud-Varennes and Tallien denounced Robespierre, who attempted to speak, but the Convention refused to hear him, and called upon Barrere. Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, corroborated the charge, and stated the measures taken for the defence of the Convention.

Couthon, Robespierre the younger, and Lebas, on their own motion, were successively included in the decree of accusation and arrest, as was also St. Just. Robespierre himself, far from being dismayed at finding every voice in the Convention raised against him and his four associates, in repeated attempts to obtain a hearing, made use of the most coarse and insulting expressions.

In the evening Robespierre, and all those who had been arrested as his accomplices or agents, were rescued. The Jacobins, the Mayor, and Commune of Paris, declared in his favour. The greater part of the armed force, especially the cannoniers, by the influence of Hanriot, the commander in chief, were induced, in the first instance, to take the same side. Merlin of Thionville was taken prisoner by Hanriot as he was going to the Convention, but released on stating the case to the guard in whose custody he was left. Other members were stopped by municipal officers, and a plan seemed to have been formed to prevent their assembling. Hanriot, as he was running about and calling to arms, was taken into custody, but soon after rescued and carried off in triumph. The Committee of General Safety was surrounded, and the doors forced open, but the members happened to be all in the Convention.

In the mean time the commune, to which Robespierre and his associates had repaired, were deposing and appointing public officers, issuing orders to the sections, arresting the messengers of the Convention, and exercising various other functions of sovereign power. The department of Paris, and the forty-eight sections, declared immediately for the Convention. The Committees of Public and General Safety acted with promptitude and vigour. The measures they proposed were instantly sanctioned by the Convention, and in a few hours the people every where prepared to defend their representatives. The armed force soon followed their example, except the cannoniers, who surrounded the commune. They remained undecided till some members of the Convention appeared among them. Yet but a few hours before Robespierre was retaken, it was difficult to say whether he or the Convention would prevail. So confident were he and his party at the commune of success, that they had begun to organize their new plan of government; appointed a general of their army; produced a seal of state, the impression a single Flower de Lys; and, as was said by Barrere in his general report, had given orders for forcing the Temple, in order to get into their hands the unfortunate son of the late king.

At three in the morning of the 28th July, as we have already stated, these imaginary sovereigns were prisoners, and in the evening of the same day were executed.

The following are the names: The two Robespierres—Couthon—Lavalette—Saint Just—L. Payan—Bernard—F. Hanriot, commander of the armed force—L. F. Dumas, President of the Revolutionary Tribunal—N. Variet, President of the Jacobin Club—Simon, the Preceptor of the ci devant Dauphin—N. A. Gombeaux—Fleuriot L'Escot, Mayor of Paris—Delauny—Vouchet—Guennet—N. J. Guinn—Cochefort—Dengen—and L'Huzard.

On the 29th the municipal officers, sixty eight in number, who had collected themselves in the hall of the commune, and declared for Robespierre, were executed; as was also a deputy, who had been a commissioner with the army, and was convicted of being accessary to the plots of Robespierre. A general officer was also guillotined at the same time.

But few lives were lost, and these chiefly such as shewed an inclination to resist, or who did not heartily support the deputies of the Convention, who were despatched to the different quarters of the capital, to see the orders of the Convention carried into effect.

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*From the Baltimore Daily Intelligencer.*

Messrs. Printers,

At the moment when a fair investigation of the political scenes now acting in France is called for by every person, friendly to the cause of liberty, it is the duty of every good citizen to throw all the light he can on so interesting a subject.

The following extract, well calculated to elucidate the subject, will no doubt meet with a favourable reception.

"*Bayonne, 20th August*, 1794

"The true and great leaders of the committee of public safety, the men who, for these last 14 months, have been at the head of the prosperous affairs of our country, still remain the great springs of all public business, with a new addition of well deserved confidence. Robert Lindet, well known by his profound knowledge in Mathematics, directs the ways and means of victualling the armies, the navy, and the republic. Carnot, formerly a Captain of engineers, was and is at the head of all the military movements of 14 numerous and well provided armies. Prieur has the home department, and corresponds with all the constituted authorities. Billaud de Varennes, in concert with the eloquent Barrere, directs the foreign affairs. The Convention is composed of men who anxiously wish the good of their country, firm and determined to die at their post, rather than submit to a domestic or foreign tyrant. They possess the full confidence of the nation. At the approaching danger, all the citizens of Paris moved with one common accord to the Conventional hall, there to form a rampart for their preservation, Robespierre with 70 of his party, found himself without friends. Not a drop of blood was shed, but that of the conspirators and traitors to the republic.—This is, my good friend, the fall of the last remaining faction. The leader of profound hypocrisy, had gradually acquired the highest degree of confidence. The instant he had fixed for the slavery of freemen, was the moment of his fall. He was deserted and crushed, when in him the people found an aspiring Dictator. After such an example, no one will be so daring as to attempt usurping the supreme power. This great event, as all those that preceded it, shews to the world the character and public spirit of the French nation, forever rallying to the representatives, sole depositaries of national power. They prove their firm determination to be free, and to be ruled only by the law. Tallien is wrongly represented as the leader of a party; and in reality such a man cannot exist; he is an honest man, and qualities abilities, with a truly patriotic zeal,

"This great event has not stopped the progress of our victorious armies. Irun, Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, the roads leading to Madrid, and indeed to interior Spain, are in our hands. The aristocratic Treves, and all its territory, are over-run by our troops. In short, to conclude with a member of our Convention, *victory is still the order of the day.*"

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*From the Philadelphia Gazette, of October 20.*

The leaders of the French Revolution, have, like other politicans, been sometimes in the right, and sometimes otherwise: but the fidelity of the soldiers to the standard of the Republic has been distinguished by circumstances unexampled in history.

To arrest a victorious general, at the head of his troops, would, even in the purest days of Rome, of Athens, or Sparta, have been a very dangerous experiment. The army of the commonwealth of England degenerated into a military machine, conducted by Cromwell. At his command they literally turned the legislature of their country *out of doors*. The annals of every domestic contest are full of such stories. It is quite needless to mention any other instances.

In France, Fayette possessed the confidence of the people. He was a man of talents and of virtue, and known to be such. But in the moment when he began to oppose the Convention, or rather the popular party in it, his influence with his army was annihilated. Himself and several of the principal officers were forced to fly.

If there has been only one general in modern ages, who deserved the attachment, the gratitude, the veneration of his soldiers, Dumourier was that man. With a body of raw forces, and by the mere dint of superior skill as a field officer, he repulsed the veterans of the great Frederick, though twice as numerous as his own army. He afterwards conquered Flanders, the greatest acquisition made from the foundation of the French monarchy. He would also have conquered Holland, if his army had not been starved by the perfidy, as he alledged, of a faction in the Convention. His men suffered hardships that cannot be related without horror.—Thousands died; thousands deserted back to France; but we never heard of a mutiny.

At last, he determined to desert the cause of the Republic; he affirms, perhaps with reason, that the Convention had previously determined to murder him.—Something of his difficult situation has been understood by his troops. They suffered him to escape, but, a handful excepted, none of them deserted with him.

Custine also, another victorious commander, was, upon very odd grounds, arrested, tried, condemned, and executed. No military murmurs ensued. Not a man mutinied.

Houchard, just after a very great victory, at Dunkirk, was arrested in the midst of his own camp, at a time when arrestment had become equivalent to death. He was tried, condemned, and executed, without a remonstrance, or even a request in his favor.

Jourdan drove Cobourg and Clairfayt from their intrenchments at Maubauge. This was the greatest and best fought battle that the Republic had then gained.—Jourdan was recalled and dismissed, with as much facility as if he had been but a drummer. Every body had reason to expect *his* trial and execution, but he has been restored to the command.

Several other eminent officers have been suspended or have fled. All have invariably found that the integrity of the soldiers to the national cause was inflexible. The talents of a Cæsar or a Cromwell could not have dazzled or debauched an army of modern French Republicans. The common men seem to have adopted the laconic motto of the celebrated family of Douglas; FORWARD. The fate of a favorite general is like a barricade opposed to the ocean of military enthusiasm.—A people, who have undertaken to extirpate the Sovereigns of Europe, are engaged in a task too arduous to give themselves torture for thinking of a displaced commander.

We do not say that the French army are to be praised for every part of their conduct. We only state what has actually happened.

In all the squabbles and massacres of the Convention, the army, the city of Paris, and a very great majority of the rest of the people, have invariably stood by the successful party. This uniform adherence, and unanimity, afford a strong presumption, that many of these executions which appear so shocking, have been grounded on substantial justice.

There is no reason to expect that the progress of the French arms will be impeded by the execution of Robespierre, or even any general in the French service; since Fayette, Dumourier, Custine and Houchard, Roland, Brissot and Danton, have vanished from the scene without revenge, and almost without remembrance.

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# FRANCE.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION,
27 THERMIDOR—AUGUST 4.

### THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

THE following is an extract from the report of Merlin, of Douay, upon the organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

"Your Committees have not been labouring four days, to destroy that salutary institution—but merely to ameliorate it—to prevent its becoming the engine of injustice and cruelty in the hand of a tyrant. You have often been spoken to of terror—We are to speak to you of Justice. If the terror of the wicked be the triumph of the country—general terror would be the slumber of Liberty and the evidence of Tyranny.

"Virtuous patriots re-assure your minds—the Revolution ought to annihilate all conspirators—but we would not that liberty should reign in solitude, over deserts.—It is little to have destroyed the tyrannous forms of that dread tribunal, we would that propriety and justice should yet preside over its judgments.

"We shall no more behold involved in the same procedure, the inhabitant of the South, and the inhabitant of the North, amazed at their union, and accused of the same offence, without being known to each other. The conspirators were for having no gradations nor shades of punishment. Death, *perpetual* Death, was their word of order. We desire that punishment may be proportionate with crime. It is our opinion also, that citizens, from one end of the Republic to the other, ought to be called to exercise the function of jurors.

"But the Aristocrats must not think to triumph—the sword of the law, better directed, will not be withdrawn, it will only strike the guilty with more certainty. Virtue was only upon the lips of the conspirators—we shall bear it in our hearts. They piqued themselves upon speaking well; just men think only of doing well."

The plan of the decree presented by Merlin is divided into 27 heads, which regulate the competence of the Revolutionary Tribunal, their sittings, the arraignment, procedure, and forms of judgment. 1 President, 4 Vice-Presidents, 24 Judges, 1 Public Accuser, 4 Substitutes, 1 Register, and 60 Jurors, renewed half of them every three months. Such should be the composition of the Tribunal. Four Sections, each of 6 Judges.

None can be taken before the Tribunal, but in virtue of a decree of the Convention, or an order of the Committee of General Safety, or a mandate of arrest from the Public Accuser, in these cases specifying the cause.

The Accused shall have Counsel, and may challenge the Jury, upon sufficient grounds. The question to the Jurors, if their consciences are satisfied, shall not be put until three days have passed in debate.

THERMIDOR 20—AUGUST 7.

*PATRIOTIC Gifts from SENEGAL.*

The following letter was read from the Commandant of Senegal, to the President of the Convention at Paris:

"Citizen President,

"The Colony of Senegal, deprived during eighteen months of all communication with France, learns at length, by the corvettes Oiseau, and the ship Henry, the combats and victories of the Republic, the labours of the Convention, and its forever memorable triumph.

"We envy your toils, and since we cannot share in your glorious exertions, at least offer you the sentiments which animate us all, without distinction of fortune, condition, or colour.

"Officers, Soldiers, Government, Merchants, and Inhabitants, all contribute in a patriotic donation, an account of which is annexed, amounting to the sum of 22,039 livres.

*(Signed)* "BLANCHOT."

"*P. S.* The difficulty of communication, and the immediate departure of the *Henry*, prevented our adding the contributions of Goree to those of Senegal."

## LONDON, August 7.

By the returns of the proper officers, it appears that 73 000 recruits have been drawn from Ireland, since the commencement of the war.

So numerous have been the depredations committed by the French on our trade, that the number of British seamen, now prisoners in France, is calculated at ten thousand.

In the East Indies fifteen of the largest country ships have been taken, besides an immense number of smaller vessels, and the country trade, almost annihilated.

As the Commandant of a Dutch Garrison, was lately shewing a British Officer the fortifications, the latter pointed out some defects in the means of defence, and the mode of providing a remedy. The Dutchman very coolly replied, that he did not consider the place as calculated to make a *good defence*, but as calculated to make a *good capitulation*.

A policy to the amount of one million sterling has been opened at Lloyd's, to insure Diamonds from Mr. Hope's house at Amsterdam, to the house of a principal merchant in London. The premium is one guinea per cent.

Policies were yesterday opened in the city, for 25 guineas to return 100, if the French are in possession of Amsterdam 24 hours, by the first of December next.

The remittances from Holland continue to be immense, which makes the money market so plentiful.—The exchange on Holland has not been so high for many years.

AUGUST 16.

The British armies and the subsidized troops must have spent a prodigious deal of English money in Flanders since the commencement of the war, which stands the Carmagnoles in good stead, now that they have put every thing in a state of requisition.

The French in the expences of carrying on the war have a very important advantage over Great-Britain in particular. All the necessary expenditure for supporting the immense armies of the republic is circulated in the nation, and confined within its territories.

England on the other hand, sends her treasures into quarters far from home, and from which it is never to return.

The King of Sardinia receives one part, which is circulated throughout Italy—

The King of Prussia lays hold of an immense sum, which he employs in the reduction of Poland.

The Prince of Hesse and other German Potentates obtain large subsidies, which they take care to keep; and the pay of the British army is all expended in Flanders.

A drain such as this can only be justified by the importance of the contest in which we are engaged, and the knowledge that Great Britain, from a variety of causes, can render its allies more effectual assistance on the continent in money than men.

The Germans have "wood for powder" in tolerable plenty, if they could get money to pay them with.—England has no slaves whom it can force upon involuntary service; but it has the means of giving money to the mercenary slaves of kings.

## FREDERICKTOWN, Sept. 25.

With pleasure we can inform our friends and readers, that matters between the insurgents, in the county of Washington, in this state are entirely settled; there being upwards of two hundred disaffected persons under bonds till our next court, the ring leaders are not allowed to give bail, but remain still in goal for further orders. No doubt some of them will receive punishments adequate to their notorious crimes.

## PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

The public are to be congratulated on the issue of the general election, so far as returns have appeared—particularly of members of Congress—many new names appear, and among them a majority of decided federal characters.

*The following interesting Intelligence, we have received from Capt. Michael King, of the Brig Pamona, in 43 Days from Ferrol. It was communicated to him in Writing just before he sailed, on the 2d September.*

"On the 23th of July, the French forced and took the town of Vera, in Spanish Navarre.

"On the 2d August they took Fonterabia and Trun, on the side Guipuzcoa. And on the 5th, they peaceably entered St. Sebastian, apparently with the pre-consent of the citizens and deputies of the Province.

"The French have made themselves masters of the immense artillery and stores of all kinds, which were at the places taken. They soon after seemed to direct their march towards Bilboa; and have had an engagement with the Spaniards (who were but 4000 strong, the enemy 25,000) on the 9th, at Torlosa, three leagues from St. Sebastian, towards Ferrol. The Spaniards made a resolute stand, but were repulsed, after losing one fourth of their number. It is to be observed, Vera is situated in a valley surrounded by eminences, therefore not tenable:—Fonterabia, Trun and Sebastian, in locality, could have resisted, but there were not men enough to defend them. But government now seem to see into the danger of neglect, so much, that accounts agree 167,000 men have been levied since the taking of St. Sebastian's Sixty-seven thousand men were intended to attack the French in Guipuscoa, while another army no less considerable, assembles at Pamplona. The Biscayans, (or more properly speaking, the natives of the lordship or independent sovereignty of Bilboa) have raised 24,000 men, already under arms, and in the field. But all the riches of the adjacent country are removed to Santandero, where is a third body of troops, chiefly volunteers. Extraordinary levies are making, and it is said all pensions and gratifications hitherto allowed by government, are already suspended. The church and nobility have offered 25 per cent. of their income, besides all the actual treasure belonging to the rich churches.

"Letters received from St. Andre of the 22d of August mention that the French were dislodged from Tolosa, and that it was expected they would soon be dispossessed of St. Sebastian's, which they had not yet put in any state of defence.

"The Spaniards are assembling 3 armies in the N. E. of Spain—one at Pamplona, another at Gienberry (to prevent the junction of the French armies of Biscay and Navarre) and a third to attack the corps in the province of Guipuscoa and St. Sebastian's. And every information received by this port agrees, that all possible efforts are making to raise a sufficient army to drive out the French, and defend the frontiers of the kingdom. All people not usefully employed, are obliged to take arms.

"The nobility and clergy appear foremost to support the crown. The Northern army is already 80,000 strong. The head quarters are at Burgus, and advancing.

"There is every reason to believe, that the French will be dislodged from St. Sebastian's before they are reinforced. On the frontier of Catalonia a division of the Spanish army of 15000, under the command of a Lieut. Gen. Courten obtained some considerable advantages on the 15th, 16th, and 17th current, driving the French, after the most bloody attacks, from St. Lorenzo la Muga (where there is a boundary) and from the Junquera, a strong barrier not far from Rosas.

"The Spaniards have had near 2000 killed, many wounded and a few prisoners. But they have taken batteries, cannon, and prisoners, from the French, and a great quantity of stores, &c. The information came by an extraordinary despatch, from the Spanish camp dated the 18th August."

Capt. Harding, of the ship Pennsylvania, sailed from Liverpool the 26th Aug. and had a newspaper of that date, which he was deprived of on Wednesday last by the Capt. of the Resolution man of war, who took two of his men. Capt. Harding and his men agree that the French have taken Stuys, and closely invested Breda—The British fleet it was reported to have gone out to sea.

Capt. Lake, who sailed from St. Petersburgh the 6th Aug. informs that the Russians have a fleet of 22 sail of the line in the Gulph of Finland, and another fleet almost ready for sea at Cronstadt. The Poles have had some successes over the Russian troops—They surprised the town of Libbo, a Russian sea-port, and threatened Memel.

## NEW-YORK, October 13.

On Thursday last the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this city and county, passed sentence of death on Simon Romine, otherwise called William Townsin, for uttering and publishing as true, a forged order for 400 dollars on the Branch Bank, knowing the same to be forged.—He is to be hanged on the second Friday in November next.

Capt. Williams from Trinidad, by the way of St. Eustatia, informs that markets were glutted and provisions low. The inhabitants of St. Eustatia were alarmed at the inundation of French into the island, and were arming themselves and keeping a nightly patrol for their protection.

OCTOBER 21.

By the Brig Betsy, Capt. Champlin, 41 days from Hamburgh, we learn, that the French are still going on with their victories: Valenciennes and Conde are retaken, Stuys taken. The corn in the vicinage of Flushing was cut down and carried off by the French. The English gun boats, commanded by Smith (who had a command at Toulon) had been cut off by the French, taken and sunk.

Pichegru had returned from Paris to the army, with orders to prosecute the war with vigour.

It was reported, that Capt. Bompard was beheaded, for breaking the line of the French fleet, in the late engagement with the English under Lord Howe.

Seven English frigates were cruising in the North seas, supposed to be a convoy for the Duke of York and British troops under his command, who 'twas said, were hastening to England.

The French were bombarding Rotterdam, which was expected would soon fall.

Capt. Champlin spoke with the Ranger, of 16 guns, bound in here, prize to the French Republic.

## NEW-LONDON, October 23.

*Capt. Clough arrived at New York on Sunday, in 6 short passage from St Eustatia, brings the latest intelligence from Gaudaloupe; he informs that the French and English have lately had several severe engagements, in which the French were victorious.*

From Pool's Marine List.

The Jane, of Greenock, Angus Marten, was taken Sept. 13th by a French fleet of three 40 gun ships, 1 sloop of war of 20 guns, and 2 cutters, 1 of 16, and 1 of 20 guns in lat. 52, long. 41—The aforesaid account I have from four gentlemen now present, who were captured in the Jane with 68 other passengers, all bound to New-York. The above squadron had captured 25 sail of English vessels on their passage from Brest to Newfoundland, and burnt them all, except the Jane, which was saved on account of the number of women and children she had on board.

## NEWPORT, October 28.

On Monday next the Congress of the United States are to meet at Philadelphia, agreeably to Adjournment.

The following Gentlemen are chosen to represent the State of Connecticut in the Congress of the United States, viz. Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Uriah Tracy, James Hillhouse, Joshua Coit, Roger Griswold, Zephaniah Swift, and Chauncy Goodrich, Esquires.

The Bill respecting the *Abolition* of Slavery in Connecticut, which was continued from the last Session of Assembly, has been negatived by the House Representatives of that State.

Thursday, the 13th of November next, is appointed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise throughout the State of New-Hampshire,

And Thursday, the 20th of November, for the same Purpose throughout Massachusetts.

DIED]—On Friday Evening last, after a short Illness, in the 18th Year of his Age, Mr. WILLIAM TWISDY HAZARD, Son of the Hon. George Hazard, Esq; of this Town.

Having completed his Studies and taken his Degree, at Providence College, the last Month, this amiable Youth was coming forward into Life with every flattering Prospect—beautiful in his Person—brilliant in his intellectual Improvements—sweet in his Disposition, and engaging in his Manners—*the Favourite of all who knew him*;—when Death—unrelenting Death, crept the blooming Rose, blasted the fond Hopes of his indulgent Parents—the pleasing Expectation of a numerous Family; and snatched from the World a Member who promised to be an Ornament to Society.—How mysterious are the Decrees of Heaven—how unsearchable the Ways of Providence!—Surely! The lovely Youth cannot be lost—there must be another State, in which his immortal Part shall live and flourish throughout an eternal Spring.—From this Consideration, be comforted ye distressed and disconsolate Parents and Friends—dry up your Tears, and, with pious Resignation, confess that *the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed his holy Name.*

*Omnes una manet nox,*
*Et calcanda semel via Lethi.*

THE affected Stoic, or the ignorant Fatalist, may view, with apparent calmness, the struggles of nature; the spectacle of indiscriminate havoc may either not move them, or they may stifle their emotions; they may view with equal indifference Virtue or Vice, the hardihood of youth, or the debility of age, passing to be forgotten;—but these are not natural characters; the one is the monster of singularity, nursed by Vanity, the other the offspring of absurdity, supported by the crutches of Faith.—By the Man of Feeling, by the Philanthropist, the spectacle of Dissolution is viewed through a different medium; the antiquated villain may perish, and he pities him; the hypocrite may die, and his hypocrisy is laid in the sepulchre with him; the tyrant may fall, and his tyranny is forgotten; the tortures they have endured, have expiated the crimes they have committed. But when the tomb of youth, of virtue, of knowledge, of genius, is erected, when all the prospects, that ambition could desire, or universal esteem could create, are converted into a dreary uncertainty, then feeling becomes more exquisite, and more extensive; then the natural emotions of pity are blended with those of Friendship, of esteem, of admiration.

MARRIED.]—Mr. NATHANIEL RICHMOND, to Miss POLLY HAZARD, Daughter of Mr. George Hazard, of this Town.

—At Providence, Col. EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. to the amiable Miss SALLY WHIPPLE.

Died, the 11th Instant, in the 85th Year of his Age, the Hon. GIDEON COMSTOCK, Esq.—The Testimony of the last manner in which he was held by his Fellow-Citizens, is the many and important Offices which he has held by their Suffrages in this State.

# FRANCE.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION,
17 THERMIDOR—AUGUST 4.

### THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

THE following is an extract from the report of Merlin, of Douay, upon the organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

"Your Committees have not been labouring four days, to deſtroy that ſalutary inſtitution—but merely to ameliorate it—to prevent its becoming the engine of injuſtice and cruelty in the hand of a tyrant. You have often been ſpoken to of terror—We are to ſpeak to you of Juſtice. If the terror of the wicked be the triumph of the country—general terror would be the ſlumber of Liberty and the evidence of Tyranny.

"Virtuous patriots re aſſure your minds—the Revolution ought to annihilate all conſpirators—but we would not that liberty ſhould reign in ſolitude, over deſarts.—It is little to have crſtroyed the tyrannous forms of that dread tribunal, we would that propriety and juſtice ſhould yet preſide over its judgments.

"We ſhall no more behold involved in the ſame proceedure, the inhabitant of the South, and the inhabitant of the North, amazed at their union, and accuſed of the ſame offence, without being known to each other. The conſpirators were for having no gradations nor ſhades of puniſhment. Death, *perpetual* Death, was their word of order. We deſire that puniſhment may be proportionate with crime. It is our opinion alſo, that citizens, from one end of the Republic to the other, ought to be called to exerciſe the function of jurors.

"But the Ariſtocrats muſt not think to triumph—the ſword of the law, better directed, will not be withdrawn, it will only ſtrike the guilty with more certainty. Virtue was only upon the lips of the conſpirators—we ſhall bear it in our hearts. They piqued themſelves upon ſpeaking well; juſt men think only of doing well."

The plan of the decree preſented by Merlin is divided into 17 heads, which regulate the competence of the Revolutionary Tribunal, their ſittings, the arraignment, procedure, and forms of judgment. 1 Preſident, 4 Vice-Preſidents, 24 Judges, 1 Public Accuſer, 4 Subſtitutes, 1 Regiſter, and 60 Jurors, renewed half of them every three months. Such ſhould be the compoſition of the Tribunal. Four Sections, each of 6 Judges.

None can be taken before the Tribunal, but in virtue of a decree of the Convention, or an order of the Committee of General Safety, or a mandate of arreſt from the Public Accuſer, in theſe caſes ſpecifying the cauſe.

The Accuſed ſhall have Counſel, and may challenge the Jury, upon ſufficient grounds. The queſtion to the Jurors, if their conſciences are ſatisfied, ſhall not be put until three days have paſſed in debate.

THERMIDOR 20—AUGUST 7.

### *PATRIOTIC Gifts from SENEGAL.*

The following letter was read from the Commandant of Senegal, to the Preſident of the Convention at Paris:

"Citizen Preſident,

"The Colony of Senegal, deprived during eighteen months of all communication with France, learns at length, by the corvette Oiſeau, and the ſhip Henry, the combats and victories of the Republic, the labours of the Convention, and its forever memorable triumph.

"We envy your toils, and ſince we cannot ſhare in your glorious exertions, at leaſt offer you the ſentiments which animate us all, without diſtinction of fortune, condition, or colour.

"Officers, Soldiers, Government, Merchants, and Inhabitants, all contribute in a patriotic donation, an account of which is annexed, amounting to the ſum of 20,039 livres.

*(Signed)* "BLANCHOT."

"*P. S.* The difficulty of communication, and the immediate departure of the Henry, prevented our adding the contributions of Goree to thoſe of Senegal."

## LONDON, Auguſt 7.

By the returns of the proper officers, it appears that 73 000 recruits have been drawn from Ireland, ſince the commencement of the war.

So numerous have been the depredations committed by the French on our trade, that the number of Britiſh ſeamen, now priſoners in France, is calculated at ten thouſand.

In the Eaſt Indies fifteen of the largeſt country ſhips have been taken, beſides an immenſe number of ſmaller veſſels, and the country trade, almoſt annihilated.

As the Commandant of a Dutch Garriſon, was lately ſhewing a Britiſh Officer the fortifications, the latter pointed out ſome defects in the means of defence, and the mode of providing a remedy. The Dutchman very coolly replied, that he did not conſider the place as calculated to make a *good defence*, but as calculated to make a *good capitulation*.

A policy to the amount of one million ſterling has been opened at Lloyd's, to inſure Diamonds from Mr. Hope's houſe at Amſterdam, to the houſe of a principal merchant in London. The premium is one guinea per cent.

Policies were yeſterday opened in the city, for 15 guineas to return 100, if the French are in poſſeſſion of Amſterdam 24 hours, by the firſt of December next.

The remittances from Holland continue to be immenſe, which makes the money market ſo plentiful.—The exchange on Holland has not been ſo high for many years.

AUGUST 16.

The Britiſh armies and the ſubſidized troops muſt have ſpent a prodigious deal of Engliſh money in Flanders ſince the commencement of the war, which ſtands the Carmagnoles in good ſtead, now that they have put every thing in a ſtate of requiſition.

The French in the expences of carrying on the war have a very important advantage over Great-Britain in particular. All the neceſſary expenditure for ſupporting the immenſe armies of the republic is circulated in the nation, and confined within its territories.

England on the other hand, ſends her treaſures into quarters far from home, and from which it is never to return.

The King of Sardinia receives one part, which is circulated throughout Italy—

The King of Pruſſia lays hold of an immenſe ſum, which he employs in the reduction of Poland.

The Prince of Heſſe and other German Potentates obtain large ſubſidies, what they take care to keep; and the pay of the Britiſh army is all expended in Flanders.

A drain ſuch as this n only be juſtifyed by the importance of the conteſt in which we are engaged, and the knowledge that Great Brain, from a variety of cauſes, can render its allies a more effectual aſſiſtance on the continent in money than men.

The Germans have "good for powder" in tolerable plenty, if they could get money to pay them with.—England has no ſlaves whom it can force upon involuntary ſervice; but it has the means of giving money to the mercenary ſlaves of hers.

## FREDERICKTOWN, Sept. 25.

With pleaſure we can inform our friends and readers, that matters between the inſurgents, in the county of Waſhington, in this ſtate are entirely ſettled; there being upwards of two hundred diſaffected perſons under bonds till our next court, the ring leaders are not allowed to give bail, but remain till in goal for further orders. No doubt ſom of them will receive puniſhments adequate to their moterious crimes.

## PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

The public are to be congratulated on the iſſue of the general election, ſo far as returns have appeared—particularly of members of Congreſs—many new names appear, and among them a majority of decided federal characters.

*The following intereſting Intelligence, we have received from Capt. Michael King, of the Brig Pamona, in 43 Days from Ferrol. It was communicated to him in Writing juſt before he ſailed, on the 2d September.*

"On the 23th of July, the French forced and took the town of Vera, in Spaniſh Navarre.

"On the 2d Auguſt they took Fonterabia and Trun, on the ſide Guipuſcoa. And on the 5th, they peaceably entered St. Sebaſtian, apparently with the pre-conſent of the citizens and deputies of the Province.

"The French have made themſelves maſters of the immenſe artillery and ſtores of all kinds, which were at the places taken. They ſoon after ſeemed to direct their march towards Bilboa; and have had an engagement with the Spaniards (who were but 4000 ſtrong, the enemy 15,000) on the 9th, at Torioſa, three leagues from St. Sabaſtian, towards Ferrol. The Spaniards made a reſolute ſtand, but were repulſed, after loſing one fourth of their number. It is to be obſerved, Vera is ſituated in a valley ſurrounded by eminences, therefore not tenable:—Fonterabia, Trun and Sebaſtian, in locality, could have reſiſted, but there were not men enough to defend them. But government now ſeem to ſee into the danger of neglect, ſo much, that accounts agree 167,000 men have been levied ſince the taking of St. Sebaſtian's Sixty-ſeven thouſand men were intended to attack the French in Guipuſcoa, while another army no leſs conſiderable, aſſembles at Pamplona. The Biſcayans, (or more properly ſpeaking, the natives of the lordſhip or independent ſovereignty of Bilboa) have raiſed 24,000 men, already under arms, and in the field. But all the riches of the adjacent country are removed to Santandero, where is a third body of troops, chiefly volunteers. Extraordinary levies are making, and it is laid all penſions and gratifications hitherto allowed by government, are already ſuſpended. The church and nobility have offered 25 per cent. of their income, beſides all the actual treaſure belonging to the rich churches.

"Letters received from St. Andre of the 22d of Auguſt mention that the French were diſlodged from Tolоſa, and that it was expected they would ſoon be diſpoſſeſſed of St. Sebaſtian's, which they had not yet put in any ſtate of defence.

"The Spaniards are aſſembling 3 armies in the N. E. of Spain—one at Pamplona, another at Gienberry (to prevent the junction of the French armies of Biſcay and Navarre) and a third to attack the corps in the province of Guipuſcoa and St. Sebaſtian's. And every information received by this port agrees, that all poſſible efforts are making to raiſe a ſufficient army to drive out the French, and defend the frontiers of the kingdom. All people not uſefully employed, are obliged to take arms.

"The nobility and clergy appear foremoſt to ſupport the crown. The Northern army is already 80,000 ſtrong. The head quarters are at Burgos, and advancing.

"There is every reaſon to believe, that the French will be diſlodged from St. Sebaſtian's before they are reinforced. On the frontier of Catalonia a diviſion of the Spaniſh army of 15000, under the command of a Lieut. Gen. Courten obtained ſome conſiderable advantages on the 15th, 16th, and 17th current, driving the French, after the moſt bloody attacks, from St. Lorenzo la Muga (where there is a foundary) and from the Jurqueie, a ſtrong barrier not far from Roſas.

"The Spaniards have had near 2000 killed, many wounded and a few priſoners. But they have taken batteries, cannon, and priſoners, from the French, and a great quantity of ſtores, &c. The information came by an extraordinary deſpatch, from the Spaniſh camp dated the 18th Auguſt."

Capt. Harding, of the ſhip Pennſylvania, ſailed from Liverpool the 26th Aug. and had a newſpaper of that date, which he was deprived of on Wedneſday laſt by the Capt. of the Reſolution man of war, who took two of his men. Capt. Harding and his men agree that the French have taken Stuys, and cloſely inveſted Breda—The Britiſh fleet it was reported to have gone out to ſea.

Capt. Lake, who ſailed from St. Peterſburgh the 6th Aug. informs that the Ruſſians have a fleet of 22 ſail of the line in the Gulph of Finland, and another fleet almoſt ready for ſea at Cronſtadt. The Poles have had ſome ſucceſſes over the Ruſſian troops—They ſurpriſed the town of Libbo, a Ruſſian ſea-port, and threatened Memel.

## NEW-YORK, October 13.

On Thurſday laſt the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this city and county, paſſed ſentence of death on Simon Romine, otherwiſe called William Townſin, for uttering and publiſhing as true, a forged order for 400 dollars on the Branch Bank, knowing the ſame to be forged.—He is to be hanged on the ſecond Friday in November next.

Capt. Williams from Trinidad, by the way of St. Euſtatia, informs that markets were glutted and proviſions low. The inhabitants of St. Euſtatia were alarmed at the inundation of French into the iſland, and were arming themſelves and keeping a nightly patrol for their protection.

OCTOBER 21.

By the Brig Betſy, Capt. Champlin, 41 days from Hamburgh, we learn, that the French are ſtill going on with their victories: Valenciennes and Conde are retaken, Stuys taken. The corn in the vicinage of Flushing was cut down and carried off by the French. The Engliſh gun boats, commanded by Smith (who had a command at Toulon) had been cut off by the French, taken and ſunk.

Pichegru had returned from Paris to the army, with orders to proſecute the war with vigour.

It was reported, that Capt. Bompard was beheaded, for betraying the line of the French fleet, in the late engagement with the Engliſh under Lord Howe.

Seven Engliſh frigates were cruiſing in the North ſeas, ſuppoſed to be a convoy for the Duke of York and Britiſh troops under his command, who 'twas ſaid, were hattening to England.

The French were bombarding Rotterdam, which was expected would ſoon fall.

Capt. Champlin ſpoke with the Ranger, of 16 guns, bound in here, prize to the French Republic.

## NEW-LONDON, October 23.

*Capt. Clough arrived at New York on Sunday, in a ſhort paſſage from St Euſtatia, brings the latest intelligence from Gaudaloupe; he informs that the French and Engliſh have lately had ſeveral ſevere engagements, in which the French were victorious.*

From Pool's Marine Liſt.

The Jane, of Greenock, Angus Marten, was taken Sept. 13th by a French fleet of three 40 gun ſhips, 1 ſloop of war of 20 guns, and 2 cutters, 1 of 16, and 1 of 20 guns in lat. 52, long. 41.—The aforeſaid account I have from four gentlemen now preſent, who were captured in the Jane with 68 other paſſengers, all bound to New-York. The above ſquadron had captured 15 ſail of Engliſh veſſels on their paſſage from Breſt to Newfoundland, and burnt them all, except the Jane, which was ſaved on account of the number of women and children ſhe had on board.

## NEWPORT, October 28.

On Monday next the Congreſs of the United States are to meet at Philadelphia, agreeably to Adjournment.

The following Gentlemen are choſen to repreſent the State of Connecticut in the Congreſs of the United States, viz. Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Uriah Tracy, James Hillhouſe, Joſhua Coit, Roger Griſwold, Zephaniah Swift, and Chauncy Goodrich, Eſquires.

The Bill reſpecting the *Abolition* of Slavery in Connecticut, which was continued from the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly, has been negatived by the Houſe Repreſentatives of that State.

Thurſday, the 13th of November next, is appointed as a Day of Public Thankſgiving and Praiſe throughout the State of New-Hampſhire,

And Thurſday, the 20th of November, for the ſame Purpoſes throughout Maſſachuſetts.

DIED]—On Friday Evening laſt, after a ſhort Illneſs, in the 18th Year of his Age, Mr. WILLIAM TWEEDY HAZARD, Son of the Hon. George Hazard, Eſq; of this Town.

Having completed his Studies and taken his Degree, at Providence College, the laſt Month, this amiable Youth was coming forward into Life with every flattering Proſpect—beautiful in his Perſon—brilliant in his intellectual Improvements—ſweet in his Diſpoſition, and engaging in his Manners—*the Favourite of all who knew him*;—when Death—unrelenting Death, cropt the blooming Roſe, blaſted the fond Hopes of his indulgent Parents—the pleaſing Expectation of a numerous Family; and ſnatched from the World a Member who promiſed to be an Ornament to Society.—How myſterious are the Decrees of Heaven—how unſearchable the Ways of Providence!—Surely! The lovely Youth cannot be loſt—there muſt be another State, in which his immortal Part ſhall live and flouriſh throughout an eternal Spring.—From this Conſideration, be comforted ye diſtreſſed and diſconſolate Parents and Friends—dry up your Tears, and, with pious Reſignation, confeſs that *the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and bleſs his holy Name.*

*Omnes una manet nox,*
*Et calcanda ſemel via Lethi.*

THE affected Stoic, or the ignorant Fataliſt, may view, with apparent calmneſs, the ſtruggles of nature; the ſpectacle of indiſcriminate havoc may either not move them, or they may ſtifle their emotions; they may view with equal indifference Virtue or Vice, the hardihood of youth, or the debility of age, paſſing to be forgotten;—but theſe are not natural characters; the one is the monſter of ſingularity, nurſed by Vanity, the other the offspring of abſurdity, ſupported by the crutches of Faith.—By the Man of Feeling, by the Philanthropiſt, the ſpectacle of Diſſolution is viewed through a different medium; the antiquated villain may periſh, and he pities him; the hypocrite may die, and his hypocriſy is laid in the ſepulchre with him; the tyrant may fall, and his tyranny is forgotten; the tortures they have endured, have expiated the crimes they have committed. But when the tomb of youth, of virtue, of knowledge, of genius, is erected, when all the proſpects, that ambition could deſire, or univerſal eſteem could create, are converted into a dreary uncertainty, then feeling becomes more exquiſite, and more extenſive; then the natural emotions of pity are blended with thoſe of Friendſhip, of eſteem, of admiration.

MARRIED.]—Mr. NATHANIEL RICHMOND, to Miſs POLLY HAZARD, Daughter of Mr. George Hazard, of this Town.

—At Providence, Col. EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. to the amiable Miſs SALLY WHIPPLE.

Died, the 11th Inſtant, in the 85th Year of his Age, the Hon. GIDEON COMSTOCK, Eſq.—The Teſtimony of the Eſtimation in which he was held by his Fellow-Citizens, is the many and important Offices which he has held by their Suffrages in this State.

M. BARBER,

*On the 27th of September current, I took my Departure from Fort Dauphin, and left the following Veſſels at that Place which, if you think neceſſary, be pleaſed to publiſh them—viz.*

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Brig Induſtry, of Boſton, Chaſe, Maſter.
Brig Hope, of Boſton, Howland, Maſter.
Brig Eagle, of Charleſton, (*S. C.*) Parker, Maſter.
Schooner Sincerity, of Baltimore, White, Maſter.
Schooner Brothers, of Baltimore, Gould, Maſter.
Schooner Lively, of Salem, Brown, Maſter.
Schooner ——, of Portſmouth, Treſethren, Maſter.
Schooner Charlotte, of Providence, Hull, Maſter.
Schooner Swallow, of Philadelphia, Connell, Maſter.
Schooner Lovely Laſs, of Saliſbury, Handy, Maſter.
Schooner Dove, of Portſmouth, (*N. H.*) Garvin, Do.
Schooner Fly, of Charleſton, (*S. C.*) Smith, Maſter.
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JOSEPH FINCH.

*Newport, October 24th, 1794.*

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*Diſtrict of Newport, Oct.* 28.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Little George, Shaw, | New York |
| —— Polly, Coggeſhall, | Sagg-Harbour |
| —— Neptune, Smith, | Turks Iſland |
| Schooner Betſey, Philips, | Havannah |
| —— Lucy, Munro, | Hiſpaniola |
| —— Rover, Cook, | Senegal |
| Snow Whim, Ambroſe, | Havannah |
| —— Mary, Finch, | Turks Iſland |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Betſey, Hunt, | New-York |
| —— Nancy, Miller, | Ditto |
| —— Neptune, Arnold, | Ditto |
| —— Coventry, Freeborn, | Ditto |
| —— Warwick, Greene, | Ditto |
| —— Polly, Carpenter, | Ditto |
| —— Peggy, Bliſs, | Ditto |
| —— Lilly Coggeſhall, | Charleſton |
| —— Lydia, Phillips, | Sagg Harbour |
| —— Martha, Northam, | Charleſton |
| Schooner Mary, Spalding, | Savannah |
| —— Fancy, Almy, | Waſhington |
| —— Induſtry, Anthony, | Georgetown |
| Brig Commerce, Crandall, | Charleſton |

ANY Perſon who may have taken up a 13 Foot MOSES BOAT, on Brenton's Neck, or the Shores adjacent, will, on Delivery of ſaid Boat to the Subſcriber, be rewarded for their Trouble, and Charges paid, by

JOHN EARL.

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The Subſcribers have Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—to thoſe who have already paid off their Arrearages he returns his ſincere Thanks.

The laſt Night but *One* of performing this Season.

For the Benefit of Mr. HARPER.

## THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

## This Evening, October 28,

*WILL BE PRESENTED,*
A COMEDY *(never performed here)*—Called,

## MODERN ANTIQUES;
OR,
## The MERRY MOURNERS.

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| Mr. COCKLETOP, | Mr. ADAMS, |
| FRANK, | Mr. WATTS, |
| JOEY, | Mr. HARPER, |
| NAPKIN, | Mr. CLAPHAM, |
| HEARTY, | Mr. KENNA, |
| THOMAS, | Mr. REDFIELD. |
| Mrs. COCKLETOP, | Mrs. METCHLER, |
| Mrs. CAMOMILE, | Mrs. HARPER, |
| BELINDA, | Mrs. WATTS, |
| FLOUNCE, | Mrs. KENNA. |

To which will be added, a favourite Entertainment, *(never performed here)*——Called,

## BARATARIA:
OR,
## SANCHO TURN'D GOVERNOR.

| | |
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| SANCHO, | Mr. HARPER, |
| DUKE, | Mr. KENNA, |
| Don QUIXOTE, | Mr. ADAMS, |
| Don MANUEL, | Mr. WATTS, |
| Don PEDRO, | Mr. REDFIELD, |
| Don ALONZO, | Mr. CLAPHAM. |
| MARY, | Mrs. HARPER, |
| TERESA, | Mrs. METCHLER, |
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In ACT 1ſt, SANCHO will make his Entry into BARATARIA, riding on his

## Favourite ASS, DAPPLE.

The Whole to conclude with, An OCCASIONAL ADDRESS.—— By Mr. HARPER.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin preciſely at Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 2 s. 6 d.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS one THOMAS LOCK hath cautioned the Public againſt purchaſing a certain Note I now hold, ſigned by ſaid THOMAS:—I hereby make known, that the Advertiſement of ſaid Thomas proceeds from a Diſappointment of his in attempting to defraud me.——And I further declare to the Public, that ſaid Thomas might have ſaved himſelf the Trouble and Expence of warning the Public againſt buying his Notes of Hand, as the Conduct of ſaid Thomas, before and ſince he left the Town of Newport, was a more effectual Stop to the Sale of his Notes, than an Hundred Advertiſements; and the Truth of this Remark, I believe may be eſtabliſhed, by the Number of his Notes of Hand now in Town, to be had far below Par.——At leaſt, I can be poſitive as to one, which is hereby offered to the Public, at Ten Shillings on the Pound, by their humble Servant,

ROBERT S. POTTER.

*Newport, Oct.* 27, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, the only preſent and acting Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Eſq; deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for Adjuſtment and Settlement: And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to cloſe all Demands for or againſt ſaid Eſtate within One Year from the Deceaſe of their Teſtator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

*South Kingſtown, October* 24, 1794

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the Worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, has allowed Six Months for the Creditors to the Eſtate of JEREMIAH WHALEY, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to exhibit their Claims to the Subſcribers, appointed by ſaid Council to receive and examine the ſame, who will attend for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of *Henry Potter*, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday in *November*, *January*, and *February* next, from 1 to 4 o'Clock, P. M. And that Accounts not engaged to and compared with the original Entries, and Obligations or Orders, without their Originals being produced, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
HENRY POTTER.

*South Kingſtown, Sept.* 9, 1794.

All Perſons indebted to the above mentioned Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, in South Kingſtown, to enable her to ſettle her Adminiſtration.

TAMSEN WHALEY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

*Sept.* 9, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
*And for Sale by the Printer hereof,*

LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation——Inviting them to an amicable Diſcuſſion of Chriſtianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price* 3/9*d.*

*Newport, Oct.* 13, 1794.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their ſeveral Debts before November next, they muſt unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adminiſtrator.*

*Newport, September* 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,
*And entered on the 25th Day of March next,*

A FARM, on Jameſtown, containing Sixty-ſix Acres of good Plow and Meadow Land, with a good new Houſe, Barn and Crib thereon, and well-fenc'd.——Alſo another Houſe, Lot, Stable, and Part of a Wharf.——Likewiſe Ten Acres of moſt excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either of them, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

*Newport, Oct.* 13, 1794

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

*Newport, June* 21, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

*FOR SALE, BY*
*Gibbs & Channing.*

George Champlin

*HAS FOR SALE,*

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near the Houſe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.——One Half of that large Building which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a large Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*N. B.* He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, Auguſt* 25, 1794.

M. BARBER,

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Schooner Charlotte, of Providence, Hull, Maſter.
Schooner Swallow, of Philadelphia, Connell, Maſter.
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*Diſtrict of Newport, Oct. 28.*

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| —— Polly, Coggeſhall, | Sagg-Harbour |
| —— Neptune, Smith, | Turks Iſland |
| Schooner Betſey, Philips, | Havannah |
| —— Lucy, Munro, | Hiſpaniola |
| —— Rover, Cook, | Senegal |
| Snow Whim, Ambroſe, | Havannah |
| —— Mary, Finch, | Turks Iſland |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Betſey, Hunt, | New-York |
| —— Nancy, Miller, | Ditto |
| —— Neptune, Arnold, | Ditto |
| —— Coventry, Freeborn, | Ditto |
| —— Warwick, Greene, | Ditto |
| —— Polly, Carpenter, | Ditto |
| —— Peggy, Bliſs, | Ditto |
| —— Lilly Coggeſhall, | Charleſton |
| —— Lydia, Phillips, | Sagg Harbour |
| —— Martha, Northam, | Charleſton |
| Schooner Mary, Spalding, | Savannah |
| —— Fancy, Almy, | Waſhington |
| —— Induſtry, Anthony, | Georgetown |
| Brig Commerce, Crandall, | Charleſton |

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| Don PEDRO, | Mr. REDFIELD, |
| Don ALONZO, | Mr. CLAPHAM, |
| MARY, | Mrs. HARPER, |
| TERESA, | Mrs. METCHLER, |
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Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 2 s. 6 d.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS one THOMAS LOCK hath cautioned the Public againſt purchaſing a certain Note I now hold, ſigned by ſaid THOMAS:—I hereby make known, that the Advertiſement of ſaid Thomas proceeds from a Diſappointment of his in attempting to defraud me.——And I further declare to the Public, that ſaid Thomas might have ſaved himſelf the Trouble and Expence of warning the Public againſt buying his Notes of Hand, as the Conduct of ſaid Thomas, before and ſince he left the Town of Newport, was a more effectual Stop to the Sale of his Notes, than an Hundred Advertiſements; and the Truth of this Remark, I believe may be eſtabliſhed, by the Number of his Notes of Hand now in Town, to be had far below Par.——At leaſt, I can be poſitive as to one, which is hereby offered to the Public, at Ten Shillings on the Pound, by their humble Servant,

ROBERT S. FOTTER.

*Newport, Oct. 27, 1794.*

THE Subſcribers, the only preſent and acting Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Eſq; deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for Adjuſtment and Settlement: And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to cloſe all Demands for or againſt ſaid Eſtate within One Year from the Deceaſe of their Teſtator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

*South Kingſtown, October 24, 1794*

*TAKE NOTICE*

THAT the Worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, has allowed Six Months for the Creditors to the Eſtate of JEREMIAH WHALEY, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to exhibit their Claims to the Subſcribers, appointed by ſaid Council to receive and examine the ſame, who will attend for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of *Henry Potter*, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday in *November*, *January*, and *February* next, from 1 to 4 o'Clock, P. M. And that Accounts not engaged to and compared with the original Entries, and Obligations or Orders, without their Originals being produced, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
HENRY POTTER.

*South Kingſtown, Sept. 9, 1794.*

All Perſons indebted to the above mentioned Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, in South Kingſtown, to enable her to ſettle her Adminiſtration.

TAMSEN WHALEY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

*Sept. 9, 1794.*

JUST PUBLISHED,
*And for Sale by the Printer hereof,*

LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation——Inviting them to an amicable Diſcuſſion of Chriſtianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price 3/9d.*

*Newport, Oct. 13, 1794.*

THOSE Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their ſeveral Debts before November next, they muſt unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adminiſtrator.*

*Newport, September 1, 1794.*

TO BE SOLD,
*And entered on the 25th Day of March next,*

A FARM, on Jamestown, containing Sixty-ſix Acres of good Plow and Meadow Land, with a good new Houſe, Barn and Crib thereon, and well-fenc'd.——Alſo another Houſe, Lot, Stable, and Part of a Wharf.——Likewiſe Ten Acres of moſt excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either of them, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

*Newport, Oct. 13, 1794*

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

*Newport, June 31, 1794.*

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

*FOR SALE, BY*
*Gibbs & Channing.*

George Champlin

*HAS FOR SALE,*

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.——One Half of that large Building which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*N. B.* He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.*

*From a LONDON PAPER.*

[The following Stanzas, recently written by that celebrated genius and traveller, Governor HENRY ELLIS, on seeing an infirm old man treated by a young rabble with indecent mockery in the ſtreet of *Piſa* in *Italy*—a country where every *inanimate* veſtige of antiquity is viewed with ſo much veneration, have been tranſlated abroad into French and Italian.]

THE mould'ring tower, the antique buſt,
The ruin'd temple's ſacred duſt,
Are view'd with reverence and delight—
But man decay'd, and ſunk with years,
And ſad infirmities appears
An object of neglect and ſlight!

Ah! thoughtleſs race, in youthful prime
You mock the ravages of time,
As if you could elude its rage!
That piteous form which you deſpiſe,
With wrinkled front and beamleſs eyes—
That form, alas! you'll take with age.

Some vital ſparks, that ev'ry day
Time's rapid pinion ſweeps away,
Prepare you for the hapleſs ſtate,
When left and ſlighted in your turn,
Your former levities you'll mourn,
And own the juſtice of your fate.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER—No. VI.

WHO ſhall preſume to ſet boundaries to the excurſions of the human mind? Who can tell where the ſpirit of improvement ſhall end? When I conſider the immenſity of the ocean on which I have embarked, the pen almoſt drops from my fingers through aſtoniſhment.

Not to loſe ſight of that wonderful luminary in the region of authors, Mr. Paine—who that ſo lately obſerved him modeſtly walking in the plain obvious road of COMMON SENSE, would have thought of looking ſoon for him in the rugged bye-paths, and ſculking corners of ſophiſtry, infidelity and ETHAN ALLEN-ISM?

Equally amazing has been the progreſs of regeneration (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) in that modern *Delphos*, that great treaſury of the "Oracles of reaſon," that ſtore-houſe of political and intellectual light——France. Little didſt thou think, ill-fated La Fayette! when firſt thou inſtituted the cauſe of Freedom in thy native country, in the ſober, modeſt guiſe of reform, ſondly imagining to retain the ſubſtance of government after it ſhould have been ſtripped and ſhorn of the ſunges excreſcences of deſpotiſm—little didſt thou think that ſo rapid ſhould have been the progreſs of this wonderful ſpirit of improvement, ſo hard ſhould it preſs upon thy heels, that within ſo ſhort a period thou ſhouldeſt be deemed a traitor, and driven in exile for thy honeſt adherence to a conſtitution yet "mewling in its nurſe's arms."

Little didſt thou think, that in proportion to the increaſe of *Liberty and Equality* in thy country, ſhould the value and ſecurity of the lives of its inhabitants decreaſe till traps and guns ſhould be ſet up, for expedition in deſtroying them, as we ſhould for rats in a garret, or flies in a market—till the loins of a Lewis Capet ſhould be lighter than the little finger of a Marat or a Robeſpierre—till a man's head ſhould ſtand with leſs ſecurity on his ſhoulders, than the buttons on his coat, or the *powder* on his hair. Ill adviſed young man! I pity thee from the bottom of my heart. Too ſurely thou hadſt read the fable of the dog and his ſhadow, and the moral in thy mind ſoutlived the doctrine in thy country, and this has been thy ruin. What pity thy loftering genius was thus out ſoared by the ſtrong pinioned ſons of the MOUNTAIN, in their favourite ſyſtem of ſhadowy good and ſubſtantial evil! Alas! hadſt thou ſaved thy diſtance to have reached the pales of a COMMITTEE OF SAFETY—but it is vain to wiſh; we muſt leave thee to thy dungeon.

I beg pardon of the courteous reader, for this long apoſtrophe; and I know he will grant it, for the ſake of the ſubject, however it may be found to violate the laws of compoſition. I could not well do leſs than pay this tribute of ſympathy to that unfortunate martyr to my ſubject.

This is the age of revolution. Governments, Religion, Morals, Opinions, and Taſtes ſeem to have caught the impulſe, and to partake in the general whirl. To keep pace with it, a man who was laſt year a republican, muſt this year be a mad cap—if he advocated political freedom laſt year, this year he muſt ſhake his fiſt at the King of Kings. Had the man whoſe life was laſt year deemed incompatible with the public ſafety, ſurvived, and his principles could have remained in *ſtatu quo*, he ſhould this year have been a fair candidate for a Legiſlator, or a General of an army; and it is well, if the approved politician of to-day, be ſuffered twelve months hence to reſt undiſturbed in the grave.

TWO yearling HEIFERS, turned into the Road laſt Spring, one a red pied, the other a pale red brindle, with a brockle Face; both marked with a Crop off the right Ear, and two croſs Slits under the left.—Whoever diſcovering ſaid Heifers, ſecuring them, and notifying JAMES LAWTON, of Portſmouth, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and neceſſary Charges paid.

*Portſmouth, 17th of 10th Month*, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

# DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

*FOR SALE,*

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this TOWN.

# THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchaſe Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery coſts Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number ſhould draw the higheſt Prize, it would produce only 15,000 Dollars, and the Half of a Houſe, ſubject to a Diſcount of Five per Cent. A ſingle Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck's*, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the ſame would entitle the Poſſeſſor to 25,000 Dollars, free of Diſcount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will coſt Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the higheſt Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a Houſe, ſubject to a like Diſcount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck's* Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Poſſeſſor 25,000, free of Diſcount; beſides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 1,000 Dollars for the Firſt Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Laſt; underſtand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has inſured a certain Sum except the 10 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Inſurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 2000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And underſtand likewiſe, that it is not on the Tickets the Inſurance is made, but on the Number of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Inſtance, ſhould the Number of your Policy draw the Higheſt Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25,000 Dollars; for the ſecond higheſt, 15,000, and ſo on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck's* Scale of Policies, ſhewing you how much they inſure on each Prize, ſo that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum inſured on that Prize, is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Diſcount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as diſtinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, leave not the leaſt room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wiſh, and diſcharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

## SCALE of POLICY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1ſt Capital, | on and for it, | | 25,000 |
| 2d Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 15,000 |
| 3d Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 10,000 |
| 4th Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 5,000 |
| 5th Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 3,000 |
| 6th Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 3,000 |
| 7th Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 5,000 |
| 2 of | 5000 | on, and for each, | 2000 |
| 20 of | 1000, | Ditto, | 1 0 |
| 100 of | 100, | Ditto, | 20 |
| 200 of | 50, | Ditto, | 10 |
| 400 of | 25, | Ditto, | 5 |
| 1000 of | 20, | Ditto, | 4 |
| For the Firſt drawn, | | — | 1,000 |
| For the Laſt drawn, | | — | 10,000 |

☞ORDERS tranſmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Poſt paid, No. 115, Water ſtreet, New York, from any Part of the Continent, incloſing Waſhington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking Houſe in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Addreſs, by the moſt ſafe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterſon's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Claſs, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Claſs, Nine Dollars: And the Regiſter for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Poſſeſſor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the Firſt drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the higheſt Prize,—and 500, for the Laſt drawn, Blank or Prize; and Permiſſion to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

*N. B.* No Diſcount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuſe, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be tranſmitted with the Order.

*TO BE SOLD BY*

# J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Senſe, Rights of Man, &c.—An Examination of THOMAS PAINE'S AGE OF REASON, by GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. late Fellow of Jeſus' College Cambridge.——The Hiſtory of the Revolution of FRANCE—Tranſlated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Juſticiary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jockey Club, &c. &c.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

*He has likewiſe for SALE,*

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY——and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

*Newport, Auguſt 25*, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL and DWELLING-HOUSE, on Jamestown.—Alſo a Dwelling Houſe in Newport.——For further Particulars, inquire of

JETHRO BRIGGS.

*Newport, Oct. 6*, 1794.

# TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

# Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

# Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

PRIME and CARGO

# P O R K

By the Barrel, to be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church-Lane.

## *One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE Store of WILLIAM HART, at Saybrook was opened on the Night of the 27th Inſtant, by falſe Keys, and robbed of a large Quantity of India and European GOODS; amongſt which were the following Articles, viz.

From 40 to 60 Pieces dark and light Chintz and Calico,
3 Pieces changeable Luteſtring, upwards of 100 Yards,
8 to 10 Pieces ſtrip'd Muſlin,
4 or 5 Dozen Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
3 Pieces Womens' black Sattin,
1 Piece Mens' broad Ditto,
4 Pieces 3 Q's. and Yard wide black Mode,
6 or 8 Pieces black, blue, pink, white and green Sarſnet,
8 to 10 Pieces Cambrick and Lawn,
2 Pieces blue and white Furniture Calico 28½ Yds. each,
60 to 100 Pieces of Ribbands and Taſſes of all Colours,
5 Pieces of broad Saſh Ditto, ſtraw, blue, pink and ſtrip'd,
5 Dozen Pair of Womens' Ruſſel Florentine and black Laſting Shoes,
6 to 8 lbs. of ſewing Silk, of various Colours,
8 to 10 Dozen of 3 4, 4 4 and 5 4 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
2 to 3 Dozen of check'd Silk Ditto,
Part of a Piece of Bandano Handkerchiefs,
1 tambour'd Muſlinet Veſt Pattern,
6 to 8 Pieces of 3 4, and 4 4 Iriſh Linens,
4 Part Pieces of Fleſh brown Perſian,
Gold Hat Taſſels,
Shreds of all Kinds,
Sewing Needles,
4 Dozen black and Fleſh colour'd Silk Gloves & Mitts,
1 Dozen Mens' white Cotton Hoſe,
8 or 10 Pieces of 4 4 white Linen Cloth,
3 or 4 Dozen of Razors,
20 Pieces of black and white Lace and Edgings,
4 Pieces of Mens' ſtrip'd Calico—red and white and purple and white,
6 or 8 Dozen of ſpotted and mapped Pocket Handkerchiefs,
4 new Bags,
2 Pieces of Scarlet Snail,
2 Dozen of ſquare Muſlin Cravats, worked at the Corners,
1 Dozen long fringed Ditto,
2 or 3 Dozen of Ivory Combs,
10 or 12 Pieces of Wire Taſſe,
2 lb. Bunch Wire, a Groce of Cap-Tape, and many other Articles.

Any Perſon who ſhall apprehend the Thieves, and ſecure ſaid Goods, ſhall be entitled to the above *Reward*; and for the Goods without the Thieves, Eighty Dollars; and for the Thieves only, Fifty Dollars; to be paid by the Subſcriber.

A ſlender, tall Man, Name unknown, indifferently dreſſed, with a light coloured Drab Surtout, ſtriped Linen Trowſers, Shoes tied with Strings, and no Stockings on, is ſtrongly ſuſpected to be the Thief, and that the Goods may be carried into the Country; he pretends to have the Art of making hard Varniſh to paint, and alſo of making Claret Wine out of Water; at ſome Places he ſaid he was a Goldſmith, to ſome he ſaid he lived in Litchfield, and to others in the Bay State; he rode a ſorrel Mare, about 14½ Hands high, in good Fleſh, her Mane and Tail almoſt white.

WILLIAM HART.

*Saybrook, September 29*, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent the ſame for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor*.
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix*.

*From a LONDON PAPER.*

[The following Stanzas, recently written by that celebrated genius and traveller, Governor HENRY ELLIS, on seeing an infirm old man treated by a young rabble with indecent mockery in the ſtreet of *Piſa* in *Italy*—a country where every *inanimate* veſtige of antiquity is viewed with ſo much veneration, have been tranſlated abroad into French and Italian.]

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From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER—No. VI.

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Not to loſe ſight of that wonderful luminary in the region of authors, Mr. Paine—who that ſo lately obſerved him modeſtly walking in the plain obvious road of COMMON SENSE, would have thought of looking ſo ſoon for him in the rugged bye-paths, and ſculking corners of ſophiſtry, infidelity and ETHAN ALLEN-ISM?

Equally amazing has been the progreſs of regeneration (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) in that modern *Delphos*, that great treaſury of the "Oracles of reaſon," that ſtore-houſe of political and intellectual light—France. Little didſt thou think, ill-fated La Fayette! when firſt thou inſtituted the cauſe of Freedom in thy native country, in the ſober, modeſt guiſe of reform, fondly imagining to retain the ſubſtance of government after it ſhould have been ſtripped and ſhorn of the fungos excreſcences of deſpotiſm—little didſt thou think that ſo rapid ſhould have been the progreſs of this wonderful ſpirit of improvement, ſo hard ſhould it preſs upon thy heels, that within ſo ſhort a period thou ſhouldeſt be deemed a traitor, and driven in exile for thy honeſt adherence to a conſtitution yet "mewling in its nurſe's arms."

Little didſt thou think, that in proportion to the increaſe of *Liberty and Equality* in thy country, ſhould the value and ſecurity of the lives of its inhabitants decreaſe till traps and gins ſhould be ſet up, for expedition in deſtroying them, as we ſhould for rats in a garret, or flies in a market—till the loins of a Lewis Capet ſhould be lighter than the little finger of a Marat or a Robeſpierre—till a man's head ſhould ſtand with leſs ſecurity on his ſhoulders, than the buttons on his coat, or the *powder* on his hair. Ill adviſed young man! I pity thee from the bottom of my heart. Too ſurely thou hadſt read the fable of the dog and his ſhadow, and the moral in thy mind ſoutlived the doctrine in thy country, and this has been thy ruin. What pity thy loitering genius was thus out-ſoared by the ſtrong pinioned ſons of the MOUNTAIN, in their favourite ſyſtem of ſhadowy good and ſubſtantial evil! Alas! hadſt thou ſaved thy diſtance to have reached the pales of a COMMITTEE OF SAFETY—but it is vain to wiſh; we muſt leave thee to thy dungeon.

I beg pardon of the courteous reader, for this long apoſtrophe; and I know he will grant it, for the ſake of the ſubject, however it may be found to violate the laws of compoſition. I could not well do leſs than pay this tribute of ſympathy to that unfortunate martyr to my ſubject.

This is the age of revolution. Governments, Religion, Morals, Opinions, and Taſtes ſeem to have caught the impulſe, and to partake in the general whirl. To keep pace with it, a man who was laſt year a republican, muſt this year be a mad cap—if he advocated political freedom laſt year, this year he muſt ſhake his fiſt at the King of Kings. Had the man whoſe life was laſt year deemed incompatible with the public ſafety, ſurvived, and his principles could have remained in *ſtatu quo*, he ſhould this year have been a fair candidate for a Legiſlator, or a General of an army; and it is well, if the approved politician of to-day, be ſuffered twelve months hence to reſt undiſturbed in the grave.

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TWO yearling HEIFERS, turned into the Road laſt Spring, one a red pied, the other a pale red brindle, with a brockle Face; both marked with a Crop off the right Ear, and two croſs Slits under the left.—Whoever diſcovering ſaid Heifers, ſecuring them, and notifying JAMES LAWTON, of Portſmouth, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and neceſſary Charges paid.

*Portſmouth, 17th of 10th Month*, 1794.

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AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

# DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

*FOR SALE,*

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this TOWN.

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# THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchaſe Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery coſts Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number ſhould draw the higheſt Prize, it would produce only 15,000 Dollars, and the Half of a Houſe, ſubject to a Diſcount of Five per Cent. A ſingle Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck's*, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the ſame would entitle the Poſſeſſor to 25,000 Dollars, free of Diſcount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will coſt Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the higheſt Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a Houſe, ſubject to a like Diſcount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck's* Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Poſſeſſor 25,000, free of Diſcount; beſides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 1,000 Dollars for the Firſt Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Laſt; underſtand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has inſured a certain Sum except the 10 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Inſurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 2000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And underſtand likewiſe, that it is not on the Tickets the Inſurance is made, but on the Number of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Inſtance, ſhould the Number of your Policy draw the Higheſt Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25,000 Dollars; for the ſecond higheſt, 15,000, and ſo on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck's* Scale of Policies, ſhewing you how much they inſure on each Prize, ſo that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum inſured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Diſcount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as diſtinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, leave not the leaſt room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wiſh, and diſcharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

## SCALE of POLICY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1ſt Capital, on and for it, | | | 25,000 |
| 2d Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 15,000 |
| 3d Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 10,000 |
| 4th Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 5,000 |
| 5th Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 3,000 |
| 6th Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 3,000 |
| 7th Ditto, | — | Ditto, | 5,000 |
| 2 of 5000 on, and for each, | | | 1000 |
| 20 of 1000, | | Ditto, | 1,0 |
| 100 of 100, | | Ditto, | 20 |
| 200 of 50, | | Ditto, | 10 |
| 400 of 25, | | Ditto, | 5 |
| 1000 of 20, | | Ditto, | 4 |
| For the Firſt drawn, | | — | 1,000 |
| For the Laſt drawn, | | — | 10,000 |

☞ORDERS tranſmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Poſt paid, No. 115, Water Street, New York, from any Part of the Continent, incloſing Waſhington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking Houſe in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Addreſs, by the moſt ſafe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterſon's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Claſs, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Claſs, Nine Dollars: And the Regiſter for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Poſſeſſor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the Firſt drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the higheſt Prize,—and 500, for the Laſt drawn, Blank or Prize; and Permiſſion to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

*N. B.* No Diſcount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuſe, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be tranſmitted with the Order.

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*TO BE SOLD BY*

# J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Senſe, Rights of Man, &c.—An Examination of THOMAS PAINE's AGE OF REASON, by GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. late Fellow of Jeſus' College, Cambridge.——The Hiſtory of the Revolution of FRANCE—Tranſlated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Juſticiary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jockey Club, &c. &c.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

*He has likewiſe for SALE,*

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY——and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

*Newport, Auguſt 25*, 1794.

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TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL and DWELLING-HOUSE, on Jameſtown.—Alſo a Dwelling Houſe in Newport.——For farther Particulars, inquire of

JETHRO BRIGGS.

*Newport, Oct. 6*, 1794.

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# TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

# Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping-Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

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# Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

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PRIME and CARGO

# P O R K

By the Barrel, to be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church-Lane.

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## *One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE Store of WILLIAM HART, at Saybrook was opened on the Night of the 27th Inſtant, by falſe Keys, and robbed of a large Quantity of India and European GOODS; amongſt which were the following Articles, viz.

From 40 to 60 Pieces dark and light Chintz and Calico,
3 Pieces changeable Luteſtring, upwards of 100 Yards,
8 to 10 Pieces ſtrip'd Muſlin,
4 or 5 Dozen Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
3 Pieces Womens' black Sattin,
1 Piece Mens' broad Ditto,
4 Pieces 3 Q's. and Yard wide black Mode,
6 or 8 Pieces black, blue, pink, white and green Sarſnet,
8 to 10 Pieces Cambrick and Lawn,
2 Pieces blue and white Furniture Calico 28½ Yds. each,
60 to 100 Pieces of Ribbands and Taſtes of all Colours,
5 Pieces of broad Saſh Ditto, ſtraw, blue, pink and ſtrip'd,
5 Dozen Pair of Womens' Ruſſel Florentine and black Laſting Shoes,
6 to 8 lbs. of ſewing Silk, of various Colours,
8 to 10 Dozen of 3 4, 4 4 and 5 4 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
2 to 3 Dozen of check'd Silk Ditto,
Part of a Piece of Bandano Handkerchiefs,
1 tambour'd Muſlinet Veſt Pattern,
6 to 8 Pieces of 3 4, and 4 4 Iriſh Linens,
4 Part Pieces of Fleſh brown Perſian,
Gold Hat Taſſels,
Shreds of all Kinds,
Sewing Needles,
4 Dozen black and Fleſh colour'd Silk Gloves & Mitts,
1 Dozen Mens' white Cotton Hoſe,
8 or 10 Pieces of 4 4 white Linen Cloth,
3 or 4 Dozen of Razors,
20 Pieces of black and white Lace and Edgings,
4 Pieces of Mens' ſtrip'd Calico—red and white and purple and white,
6 or 8 Dozen of ſpotted and mapped Pocket Handkerchiefs,
4 new Bags,
2 Pieces of Scarlet Snail,
2 Dozen of ſquare Muſlin Cravats, worked at the Corners,
1 Dozen long fringed Ditto,
2 or 3 Dozen of Ivory Combs,
10 or 12 Pieces of Wire Taſte,
2 lb. Bunch Wire, a Groce of Cap-Tape, and many other Articles.

Any Perſon who ſhall apprehend the Thieves, and ſecure ſaid Goods, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward; and for the Goods without the Thieves, Eighty Dollars; and for the Thieves only, Fifty Dollars; to be paid by the Subſcriber.

A ſlender, tall Man, Name unknown, indifferently dreſſed, with a light coloured Drab Surtout, ſtriped Linen Trowſers, Shoes tied with Strings, and no Stockings on, is ſtrongly ſuſpected to be the Thief, and that the Goods may be carried into the Country; he pretends to have the Art of making hard Varniſh to paint, and alſo of making Claret Wine out of Water; at ſome Places he ſaid he was a Goldſmith, to ſome he ſaid he lived in Litchfield, and to others in the Bay State; he rode a ſorrel Mare, about 14½ Hands high, in good Fleſh, her Mane and Tail almoſt white.

WILLIAM HART.

*Saybrook, September 29*, 1794.

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NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor*,
ISABLL SPRAGUE, *Executrix*.